Contral 131%, Eric Railroad 111%, Eric preferred 105%, Hudava River 142%, Reading 138, Harlem 285, Michigan Southern 95, Illinois Central 128%, Chicago stern 50%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 112%, and Chicago 142%. Cleveland and Toledo 147, Chicago and Rock Island 111%, Pittsburg and Port Wayne 115%, Chicago and Afton 88, Pacific Mail 237%, Quick-liver Mining 74, and Cumberland Coal 81%, Gold opened firmty at 191%, and rose to 192%, but

Prices of railroad and miscellaneous shares at the first

diotations on Lines, or read a ser and a	SWILLIAMS.
May 27.	June !
Alton and Terre Haute RR 66	64
Cleveland and Phiteburg11456	112
Cleveland and Toledo	149
Chicago and Rock Island	112
Chicago and Northwestern	58
Chicago and Atton 90	90
Camberland Con 76	82
Canton Company 44%	43
Delaware and Hudson Canal	235
Erie Raliway	112
E to pre o red	108
Galena and Chicago	140
Hedson River148	143
Harlem Ratirond	285
Idinois Central	127
Michigan Central	144
Michigan Southern 99	95
Milwankee and Prairie du Chien 70%	69
Mississings and Missouri	48
Mariposa Mining 46	46
New York Contral	1323
Partic Mail	237
Pennsylvania Coal	210
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 117	116
Quickstiver Mining 79	76
Pending Railroad144	1353

67 Virginia 6's 61
6's 71 North Carolina 6's 62
6's 67 California 7's 140
ecretary of the Treasury has decided to issue

pay six per cout instead of five, as heretofore, on account of be temporary loan, and to pay in advance the coupons of the public debt of the United States.

\$23,784,890 alacce \$23,164 244 scriptions to 10-40 loan \$25,400

Mr. John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United tates in this city, has tendered his resignation to the ry of the Treasury. Mr. Cisco has held the posiwithdraw, under three administrations, he having reappointment from President Pierce. It has universally acknowledged maxim that every man has his price;" but when we recall to mind sub Treasurer of New York has often had under ent foods, and at times over one huf that amoun coln, we think it will be admitted that Mr. Circo can claim for himself an exception to that forestailed verdict

The Secretary of the Treasury having decided to less onds corresponding with those of the loan of 1881, the en forty toan will continue to attract the popular favor. a it has done be coof-re. Long bonds, as they a c ave always been desirable as an investment.

erest of nine per cent in currency, money will naturally resent solicits the attention of large or small capitalists. The movements of fereign dry goods at this port during the week ending May 31 may be seen in the fel-

lowing table:-		
Entered for consumption. 1		Value.
Manufactures of wool		\$71.050
Manufactures of cotten	. 139	40,125
Manufactures of silk	. 184	103,120
Manufactures of flax	. 422	98.479
Miscellaneous		8,257
Total	. 974	\$321,050
Withdrawals.		
Manufactures of wool	. 60	R22 907
Manufactures of cotton	. 36	9,310
Manufactures of silk	. 23	19,359
Manufactures of flax	. 146	30,228
Miscellaneous	. 5	1,937
Total	. 270	\$63,741
Warshoused.		
Manufactures of wool	. 888	\$355,826
Manufactures of cotton		75,793
Manufactures of pilk	. 170	237.664
Manufactures of flax	. 555	145,268
Misceliansous	. 67	15.594
		10,004
Total	1,926	\$830,171
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1		117 10 10 2 2 10

20) do. 147, 200 do. 72, 100 do. 147, 200 do. 148, 200 do. 148, 200 do. 148, 200 do. 128, 200 do

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, June 3-6 P. M.

and 1,535 bags corn meal, 51,530 bushele wheat, 44,385 do. core, 26,194 do. cate, and 13,750 de. mail. The four market was irregular, but closed strong at an improve-ment of Sa a 10c, chiefly on the low grades. The bus-ness was again targe, including several thousand bbis. extra State, to arrive in all this mosth and the first half of July, at \$7 50 a \$7 60. The day's sales foot up 20,000 | buls. State and Western, on the spot and for future de-

livery; 5,000 do. Southern, and 1,000 do. Canadian. Ryc Sour was bueyant and active, with sales of 700 bbis, at 86 25 a \$7 85 for common to choice. Corn meni continued scarce, and prices were tonding upward; sales 600 bbis, including Atlantic City Mills, at \$7 50, and Brandywine at 87 75 a 87.90. We quote:-

wankee club at \$1 65 a \$1 69, anber spring at \$1.70 a \$1 72%, winted red Western at \$1.75 a \$1.79, and amber do at \$1.80 a \$1.83; the sales to arrive were at \$1.65 a \$1.68%. Rye was firm, with sales of 1,200 bushels at \$1 55. The market for oats was notive and 2c. a 3c high

steamer, 500 sexes paratine and 500 do. cheese at 35s. To Glasgow, per steamer, 1,200 boxes choses at 35s. and 180 therees lard at 30s. To Bremen, 50 hbds, at 17s. 6d., 160 hhds. tobacco at 20s., and 400 boxes shoe pegs at 1s. 105fd. To Antwerp 800 bags coffee at 25s. An Italian bark and two Norwegian barks were taken up to Cork for orders with wheat at 6s. 6d., and 10 per cont additional if is the Continent; a British brig to mouth side thus and back, sagar at 58c; a foreign bark to Cork for ofers, betreleum at 6s. To Liverpoot, per American, 10,600 bushels wheat reported at 5½d., in thip's bags.

House —The market was dull, and prices were nominal; sales of 6,000 dry Buenca Ayres, 22½ lbs., 28c.; 800 dry Matamoran, 34 lbs., 25c., and 2,400 wet salted Ric Grande, 48 lbs., 16c.

Hidden—The market was dull, and prices were nominal; sales of 6,000 dry Huenos Ayres, 22½ ibs., 28c.; 800 dry Matamoros, 24 ibs., 28c.; and 2,860 was unchanged and the damand was moderate. Prices were steady at all previous quotations. Oak, owing to the large increase of recoipts, was about 2c. lower, and the demand was light; sales of 200 Buenos Ayres (henlock), 34½c. a 35½c.; and 150 oak slaughter, 56½d. a 59c.

Molasses.—The market was extremely quiet, but prices were nominal; sales of 110 hhds Porto Rico at 99c. at 32c. a 35½c. and 150 oak slaughter, 56½d. a 59c.

Molasses.—The market was extremely quiet, but prices were nominal; sales of 110 hhds Porto Rico at 99c. a 13c. at 13c.

T22.—The market was quite active for various kinds, but prices were firm, and a good inquiry pressibed falses of 200 half cheets green, 509 do black, 32 cheets and 40 half cheets Young Hyson, 50 half cheets Golong, 30 cheets Soucheng, 15 do Gunpowder; also 200 half cheets esfored Japan and 16 do mecolored.

Total co.—The market was quite active and prices were nominal. Sales were 438 hhds. Keatucky, from 626, to 33c., and 400 bales flavana on p t. Manufactured was quiet, with a good injuiry.

Woos.—We report a firm market, with moderate gales Pricas have advanced fully inther cost, in view of the new duty which is expected will be put on the raw material and the rise in gold. Sales for the week—150 bales pulled at 75c. a 35c., 200,000 pounds fleece at 80c a 82 (co., 106 bales California spring and fall clip, and 65 bales pulled at 75c. a 35c., 3000 hales Cape at 47c a 50c. 460 Meatizo, 1,100 Persian, 100 white Founkoi, and 156 Russian on privatentsms.

Whaterore—False of 15,000 pounds bleached were made at 123 c

made at 127;c Whiser. Receipts, 1,195 bbis. Market steady and Journat Jair. Sales 2,300 bbis. at \$1 31 a \$1 32 for State and Western.

FAMILY MARKET REVIEW.

Since our last review the rates o m at in Washington Market have advanced, although beef is in greater demand. Butter remains at about the same price. Vegeables are very plentiful. There is a large supply of green peas and tom stoes on hand at present—peas selling at 35c. a quart, shelled, and tomat es at 50c. a quart. The price of strawberries still remains high, bringing from 12c. to 15c. a basket, with a light dem aid. The following prices

of strawberries still remains high, bringing from 12c, to
15c, a basket, with a light dem and. The following prices
ruled yesterday.—

Mrars.—Reasting pieces, 25c a 36c, per lb. ordinary
cuts, 26c a 25c, parterbones steaks, 30c, a 35c, sirioin,
25c, a 25c, eight beef, 14c, a 20c, veal lorequarters,
12c, a 14c, hindquarters, 14c, a 20c, mutton forequarters,
12c, a 14c, hindquarters, 14c, a 20c, mutton forequarters,
16c, hisdquarters, 20c, lamb, 25c hams, 19c, shoulders,
16c, bacon, 18c; pork, 15c; sansagas, 15c.

Poutray and Game.—Furkeys, 25c, a 25c per lb., chickens, 25c, a 25c; ducks, 30c; brotting chickens, \$1 25 a
\$1 30 per pair; tame aquab, \$4 per dozen; wild pigeons,
\$1 30 a 52 per dozen,
\$1 per dozen.

Figu.—Fresh shad are selling at 30c, a 50c, each; fresh
animon, 15c, a \$1 sach; striped bass, 18c, per pound; eels,
16c, a 15c, sturgeon, 10c, fresh mackers, 10c, a 20c, each,
porgles, 6c, seabess, 10c; contine, 10c, a 20c, each,
porgles, 6c, seabess, 10c; contine, 10c, a 10c, each,
porgles, 6c, seabess, 10c; contine, 10c, a 20c, each,
porgles, 6c, seabess, 10c; contine, 10c, a 20c, each,
25c, soft class, 40c, a \$1, but do., 75c, per hundred.

Viguatamis, 40c, a \$1, but do., 75c, per hundred.

Viguatamis, 40c, a \$1, but do., 75c, per hundred.

Viguatamis, 40c, a \$1, but do., 75c, per hundred.

Viguatamis, 40c, a \$1, but do., 75c, per hundred.

Viguatamis, 40c, a \$1, but do., 75c, per hundred.

Sach per bunch; radianes, 3c, per bunch; saparagus, 25c,
a 30c, per bunch; radianes, 3c, per bunch; paraley, 8c, a
10c, per bunch; radianes, 3c, per bunch; saparagus, 25c,
a 30c, per bunch; hunbark, be a 1c, per bunch; caunflowers, 50c, a 75c, each; Russia turnips, 50c, per peck;
tomatoes, 50c, per quart; green pans are selling at 35c,
per quart shelled, and 50c, a half peck in the pod.

Matty Lamourt.—Prime new butter is selling at 35c,
per quart shelled, and 50c, a half peck in the pod.

Matty Lamourt.—Prime new butter is selling at 35c,
per quart shelled, and 50c, a half peck in the pod.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDING TO A STAGE DENTM.—Coroner Ranney yesterday beid an inqueet at the New York Hospitafon the body of William F. Lanaberry, a stage driver on the Pith avenue line, who died from the effects of injuries received on Saturday last by falling from his box to the pavement, white passing through Fullon street, near least. The jury rendered a wested of sociedatal death, Decommend was twenty-four years of age and a native of New Jersey. He fived at 21d West Thirty sixth street.

Accountral Document.—Coroner Wildey was netified to hold an inquest, at No. 47 Clinton street, on the body of Charles Spicer, a German led alayer years of age, who acbold an inquest, at No. 47 Clinton street, on the body of Onaries Solver, a Serman lad eleven years of age, who ac-cidebtaily fell off the dock foot of Pike slip, East river, while reaching for a Seating barrel, and was drowned. Unknown Man Decowand.—The body of an unknown man, about forly years of age, was found in the water at pier 31, North river. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height, with whiskers and brown hair. His drown constant of the brock cost and parts and hisck.

dress consisted of drab frock coat and pants and black coth west. Coroner Ranney beld an inquest, and a vertict of death from drowning was rendered by the jury. The body apparently had been fit the water about two weeks.

POCKETED THE LENGTH. —The sum of \$1,200, donated the other day to the Fair by a regiment of negro troops, has good into the Bunds of the treasurer. Mr. Copp, when warned not to receive the denation because its reception would be an insuit to the superierty of the white race, wisely gave the warning no heed and coolly "pocket of the insuit."—St. Louis Departs.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Congress Scared by the Approach of Grant

PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT

Richmond Journals Consuring the Members for Cowardice.

Governor Vance's Correspondence on Peace and Jeff. Davis' Beply.

HEALTH OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

in Congress on, for example, the old red annostone would give us true pleasure, we do true that the "negotiations for peace" may be totally barred, tabooed, shut out, voted down, swopt under the table. But avoiding only that topic—let our Congress hold its ground and quietly get through with its business. If the following the table of the second to be the secon

This must never be the fate of Richmond. The city has looked an enemy in the face before and has not blenched. Let us all stand together yet once more, government. Congress, citzens sud all, and see the thing out. Washington is in more danger at this moment than

Peace Propositions.

**Pointespondence retween Jeff. Davis and GovErnor Vance.

[From the Poteraburg Express, May 28, 1864]

State of North Carolina, Executive Department, 1

Ralegis, Dec. 30, 1863.

His Excellency President Davis.**

By Drak Siz. After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the felleral House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the Northern mind is looking towards paces. I am promised by all men who advocate this course that if fair terms are rejected it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensity the war feeling, and will rally all chares to a more cordial support of the givernment. And, although our position is well known as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seams to me that for the sike of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we had the control of the life of the sike of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we had the course of the life of the sike of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we had the course of the life of the sike of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we had the six and the si

orreamstion, and becoming in point of nect the slaver of our own necroes? Can there be in North Corolina one dizzon so fallon beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept, or to enter into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the Sitte who would be willing to betray their fellow citizens to such a degraded condition, in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an excape from the cemmon doom may be true. But I do not believe that the vitest wrects would accept such terms for himself. I cannot coaccive how the people of your State, than which noce has sead nobler or mere gallout soldiers to the field of battle (one of whom it is your bonor to be), cus have been deceived by, anything to which you refer to whom it is your bonor to be), cus have been deceived by, anything to which you refer to the recent action of the federal Honse of Rorresentatives." I have seen no action of that focus, that does not indicate by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy for retues all wins of the South, except about the control of the control

Miscellaneous News.
VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.]
We learn from the Danville papers that this distinguished gentleman arrived in that city last Thursday.
After remaining in lanville a few days he returned to Georgia. His reason for no doing, we understand, was, that he learned white here that Congress would adjourn in a few days, so that his presence would not be required at Richmond, and besides his feeble health admonished him to return at once to his home.

CONVALESCENCE OF GENERAL HAYES.

[From the same.]

General Hayes is also rapidly recovering. His general health is excellent and his spirits very buoyant. He will not be able, in all probability, to take the field again.

A REMARKAME CASE.

[From the Marietta Rebel]

The most remarkable case of gunshot wound we ever heard of is that of a soldier wounded at Remanca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two builtst passed through his bead, making four boles, at which the brains were cozing out, and, astociabling to tell, he was perfectly co-scious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the detects opinion of his case. He was alive thirty-six hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

GENERAL JOHNSTON AND HIS MEN.

The army correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, states that a few days since a soldler crise out to General Johnston, "General, don't fall back any further, we are getting mighty tired." "I am not retreating," said the General; "the enemy is on our lank and rear and we must face the foc." "Bully for you," cried the soldier, and the ranks gave their pet general three cheers.

wear with a gave their pet general three cheers.

Wear with a game to general three cheers.

(From the Atlanta Sentine!.)

We are without any official information from the Army of Northern Virginia. Grant having tried the game of hurling masses of men against our lines and failed, with terrible loss, seems indisp sed to repeat the operation, if, indeed, he could bring his soldiers up to the work. What his next move will be another day may develop.

The Atlanta papers are very singuise, and think that the "one to Atlanta" of the Tederals will prove as much of a failure as the "on to Richmond" thus far.

The Atlanta Appen at ill indulges the hope that General Porrest will yet be heard from in Sherman's rear.

SEARCH FOR DESERTERS-FINDING & GARRIENG HOUSE

INSTRAD-SEVERAL ARRESTS AND SEIZURE OF GAMBLING INTLEMENTE —Captain Do Camp, of the Eighth precinct, having received information that desorters from the army were to be found at the house No. 81 Mercer street, directed Sergeant Slater, roundeman Crolins and officers Fagas, Miller, Fentou, Adams, Travers and Sperbeck, of his force, to visit the premises in question and arrest all desorters who might be found there. On reaching the nouse, however, the officers were not a little surprised to find, instead of decerters, a gang of gambiers sugged in the game of "faro." By this surprise the sports became intensely excited, and made efforts to secape from the windows and a fear deer; but the officers cut off every means of egrees, and thus bagged the whole crowd, with all their gambling implements, &c. The mea sweeted gave their names as houses Johnson, Harry Howard, Aufrew Andrews, Johnson Hoors, Henry Vancott, Joreniah C Bride, James Noten, James Relsen, James Relsen, James Relsen, James Hawrence, Joseph Myers, James Noten, James Melan, James Hawrence, Joseph Myers, James Noten, James Melan, Ja IMPLEMENTS -Captain De Camp, of the Eighth precinct,

John Adams, on suspicion of being concerned in knocking down and forcibly robbing John Bridisch, a discharged German soldier, living at No. 302 Greenwich street. Miliam sureet, when two men advanced in the dark, and, after knocking him town; rifled his pockets of nearly ene hundred dollars in bills. The robbers thee field; but Adams was soon afterwards taken, and positively identified by the soldier as one of the men who had robbed him. Adams was held for examination before Justice Dewling. The prisoner's confederate is known, and the officers hope to arrest him.

CRAMS OF PRINCEY.—James Mortine, a man about seventy five years of age, living at No. 83 Fourth street, was arrested restoray by officer Croker, of the Tombe was arrested yesterday by officer Croker, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Dowling, charging him with perjury. The complainant in the case is Charles A Van Poran, Esq. a lawyer, doing business at No. 6 Wall street. He makes oath that a few days stone, in an action then pending before the Supreme Court, in which Mr. Mortine was plaintiff and he (Van Doran) the defendant, mortine swore to certain matters matterial to the issue of the cause which were faile and unitys, thereby committing wittel and deliberate perjury.

THE CROOK AND AVERILL EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]
Busona's Mills, shall lawrences, V., May 24, 1864.

Leaving our camp at Charleston, Virginia, May 1, with three days rations and two days forage, we travelled by day and by night, over mountain paths, impassable except by a single trooper leading his horse, until the evoling of the 8th, when we struck and drove off a cavairy force near Jelfersonville, Virginia, and then making a deter via Princetown, by a rapid ride all ulcht and the next two days, we reached Cove Mountain Gamear. Wytheville the afternoon of the 10th, where we found the notorious John Morgan poeted with five thousand men and four pieces of artillery (as say Qichmond papers of the 16th ult.) Having less than two thousand men, wern with faitine and hunger, and surrounded on three sides, and having no artillery, we did not healtafe to attack him at once in his well chosen position; but, being greatly outnumbered, and surrounded on three sides, and having no artillery, we did the next best thing we could, that is, to fight him closely far four hours, punish his command much more severely than he did ours, and compel him to remain there until our forces could accomplish their work at other points. Thirteen days and several nights we were in the addic, in the mountains, climbing and sliding down their steep sides raining aleaset daily; fording and evineming the swellon streams, until we were faily antileded that, although "riding a raid" might road well on paper, the riding livel was any thing but pleasant, and sepocially so when

the steady and skilful evolutions of the Second Virginia savalry, under Colonel Powell, upon the field of battle. It was a dress parade, which continued without disorder, under a heavy fire, during four hours.

The purposes of the enemy were folled by the engage meet. The railroad was reached and desiroyed. New river crossed and the battled columns of the enemy arrived in time to witness the destruction, which all the energies of their superior force, even with artillery, had failed to prevent.

The division commander also wishes to thank the officers and men of the division, who have treated the inhabitants of the country with that courtery, dignity and magnanimity which is insoparable from their courage and greatness. Such conduct cannot fall to awakes in the hearts of this deduct cannot fall to awakes in the hearts of this deduct cannot fall to awakes in the sort of the deduct of the country with the country of the government we are determined to restore and maintain.

While we bring death and detruction to rebuls in arms, let our bearing toward the helpicas and peaceful citizens not be unbecoming sodiers of the United States. These few unworthy men, whe have disgraced themselves and us by nots of lawless pillage, should receive the acorn and contempt of every honorable soldier in the command, and every effort should be made to bring them to the punishment they deserve.

Will Russer, Acting Adjutant General.

Total number of killed and wounded on our side ducing the raid, as officially reported by the Surgeon-in Chief, six hundred and eligitiese. Total number of prisoners captured two hundred and eligitiese. Total number of winds and not be not under coloned D. Howard Smith, arrived on the battle field of Cloyd's Monatain just as Jonkins' flank had been turned and his lines broken, and, being armed with the spiendid Austrian rifle, checked, by their wall aimed volleys, the pursuit for half an hour, when the terrible stores of canister rained upon them

being armed with the spiendid Austrian rifle, checked, by their well aimed volleys, the pursuit for half an hour, when the terrible sterm of canister rained upon them from Captain McMillan's britteries sent them slying after their comrades in the direction of Dablin and New river

their comrades in the direction of Dublin and New river bridge.

Averill left Tazewell Court house for Wytheville on the morning of the 9th, for the purpose of tapping the Virginis road at a point theiry miles lower down than it was tapped by General Crook. He was met six miles from Wytheville by a force of four thousand cavalry and McCleon's ten gun battery, under John H. Morgan, and was compelled by sheer torce of numbers and want of artillery to fall back and abunden the object of the enter-brise. General Averill had but two thousand mea with him, and no artillery. He withdrew his ferces in perfect order, with a loss, however, of eighty nine killed, minsing and wounded—only one being killed.

The entire command of General Crook are now at an available point, and will move in a few days in the right direction I expect to chrenicle stirring news for you within the next fortught, as our dashing and practical young commander will never halt in the pathway to glory and duty so long as an enemy obstructs it.

Below I annex a summary of killed and wounded, kindly furnished me by Dr. F. M. Kellogg, Chief Division Med cal Director, of General Crook wommand:—

LERY OF CASUALTIE	. 2019 40 20	N STANDIT . I
First brigade	Killed.	Wounded
Twenty third Ohio	21	78
Thirty sixth Obio	4	19
Thirty-fourth Ohio	W0/4788-30	23
Second brigade-	Service Park No.	Ref. To Street, St.
Ninety first Ohio	2	25
Ninta Virginia	45	125
Twolfth Ohio		69
Fourteenth Virginia	13	62
Third brigade-	16 270022.47	and and
Third Pennsylvania reserves		87
Fourth Pennsylvania reserves		33
Eleventh Virginia	1	33 14
Fifteenth Virginia	Section Parent	18
RECAPITULATION.		200120
will be made use another the moons of the	Ettled.	Wounded
Total casualties to First brigade	28	TIS
Second brigade		285
Third brigade	11	102
GRAND TOTAL.	Service ou	O SALESSON IN
Killed.		Missing.
Infantry	505	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Artiflery	A	model is to
Cavalry 17	72	. 84

THE HUNTER MURDER.

Conviction of Edward Runter of Murder in the Second Degree-The Jury Out Forty-seven Hours-Further Instrucment-The Prisoner Remanded, &c. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman .

June 3 .- At half-past four in the afternoon Recorde Hoffman arrived and entered the court room, where the jury are confined, when the following proceedings took place. The prisoner having been removed to the Tombs, he was not present at this time:— Recorder to Mr. Clinton—It will take some time to get

the prisoner here. Will you waive his presence?

The Clerk called over the names of the jurors and put the usual question—"Have you agreed upon a verdict,

munication from the forement stating substantially that you have found it impossible to agree. I have kept you together for a fong while, because I deem it more than ordinarily important that you should make every effort to come to an agreement in the case. It took ave days to select a jury to try it, and, after the experience I have had in getting a jury, I felt that it was necessary that some final disposition of the case should be made by you, in order that the Court and county may be saved the imin order that the Court and county may be saved the immone trouble and exposes of a new trial at the next term. I fear there may be some misunderstanding in the minds of the jury about the law of this case as faid down by the Court, and my object in coming here now, after receiving a communication from your foreman, is to know whether you would like to have further financiation upon the law in this case, with a view of aiding you in your deliberations. That is the object of my rail. If you desire any instruction, either in the definitions of crimes or the different degrees of them, or in any other particular affecting the merits of the case, I am ready to give it to you.

The sixth Juror—I think the jupors understand the law in the case perfectly.

I am ready to give it to you.

The exist huror—I think the jurors understand the law in the case perfectly.

The Court—I am ready to give you any additional instruction. The facts of the case, as I have told you, you know as well as I do: but the law, as applicable to it, you may not know as well as I do. That is for you to say. If you desire instruction I am ready to give it to you again.

Forgman—I think we understand it thoroughly; we may be a little astray; but we have tathed it over and over again, so that it seems as though we had nothing to argus.

The third Juror—I think it would be better if we had the law defined a little better—If we had your charge defined a little more slearly.

Recorder—If any juror requests it, I will again repeat the law as it affects this case.

Mr. Clinton—I must object, after all the jurors but one having said that they understand the law and do not call for any instructions.

Becorder—Before I give any further instruction on the law I shall send for the prisoner.

The Recorder, Gierk, counsel and the few spectators who happened to be in the building at the time, retired for the Putanam for the room until the prisoner arrived. After a brief

in his mind to take the file of a human being—lakes the life of monther, would be guilty of manglaughter in the life of monther, would be guilty of manglaughter in the second degree. This statute provides again that where a man, without a design to kill, with a dangerous swappen takes life, that would be manulaughter in the third agree. The statute provides, again, that the killing, where it is with any weapon in a manner not cruel or unusual, would be manulaughter in the fourth degree. Now, these are the definitions and distinctions of these various offences. The provisions of the statute are very bread, covering almost every cenceivable cases that dead be imagined under any state of society. Manulaughter in the first degree linear not alterned to do do not by you, because, as, i understand it, that branch of the law does not apply to the facts in this case. Manulaughter in the second, third and fourth degrees I have explained to you, as requested. It seems to me, gentlemen, with the law thus axplained to you so pains that it cannot be minual derstood, and as there is really little dispute upon the facts of this case, that the jury ought to come to some acreement. If they are willing to lay saids prejudice, biar and format resolutions, and take a fresh look at this case, and consider facts and monthly more surply to come to some conclusion that will be just to all parties. It is hardly necessary that i should refer to the law relative to insanity; but I will simply say upon the parties. It is hardly necessary that is hould refer to the law relative to insanity; but I will simply say upon the parties. It is hardly necessary that is hould refer to the law relative to insanity but I will simply say upon the parties. It is hardly necessary that is hould refer to the law relative to insanity but I will simply say upon the parties. It is hardly necessary that is hould refer to the law relative to insanity to a first in the subject that every man is proven to be sane and tendence of reason from disease of the minu an you, and which I was requested to charge, is substantially this:—If, from any defect in his reason, of from any mental condition growing out of injuries to the brain, the man, at the time of the commission of the offence, is in such a condition that he cannot form a specific design be kill, that would bring it within some of the degrees of manulaughter, and where there is no design be kill that would be manulaughter, and not murder. I believe, gentlemen, I have covered all the propositions. I am very sorry that I cannot consent to discharge you from the further consideration of this case; but, with my sense of duty to the public, although it may put you to great personal inconvenience and even suffering. I do not feel at liberty to discharge you. I shall have to remand you in charge of the officers. It is unpleasant and put that I on the knew that you are here, perhaps deliberating of trying to be occurred against your judgment; but with my view of the law and the facts of this case, and my some of duty to the public, I feel that I must keep you together.

Mr. Clinton—I except to your Honor's charge, in which you say that the intent to kill is sufficient to constitute murder, if fermed on the instant and at the time the meeting toest piece. In order to raise the post is your Honor to charge that it must exist before the parties meeting toest piece. In order to raise the post is a your Honor to charge that it must exist before the parties meeting the propositions you have addressed them upon, they must give the primore the benefit of that doubt, and decide in his favor. The Court—I have already charged that.

The Recorder informed the jury that he would be attendance at any hoursof the night to receive their exercise. The court room was again cleared of all outsiders, and the flux proposition.

attendance as any house the night to receive their exerdict. The court room was again cleared of all outsiders,
and the jury resumed their deliberations. In shout ten
minutes the officer entered the Clerk's room and announced that the jury had agreed. Court, counsel, the
attaches of the effice and the reporter of the Henatz reentered the court room. The names of the jurors were
called and the usual question put—'Have you agreed
upon a verdict, gentlemen.''
Foreman—We have
Clerk—Please rise, gentlemen. Prisoner, rise. The
jurors look upon the prisoner; the prisoner look upon the
jurors. How say you, gentlemen of the jury, de you
find Edward Hunter, the prisoner at the bar, guilty or
not guilty?
Foreman—Guilty of murder in the second degree.
Mr Clinton had the jury polled, when the same result
was announced.

not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mr Clinton had the jury polied, when the same result was announced.

The Recorder ordered the prisoner to be remanded, and intimated his intention to pass sentence early near vector. The sentence for murder in the second degree is impressionment for life. Hunter's face was enveloped in his handkerchief while the verdict was bessig recorded; but aside from that he did not appear to exhibit any more sign of emotion than was visible throughout the trial.

The jurors, who were condined just forty seven heurs, presented rather a novel spectacle; and if an individual who was unacquainted with the cause of their detention had entered the court room previous to their discharge and scanned their unshaves faces, dishevelled cranitums and disarranged apparel, he would have arrived at one of two conclusions—either that they had just escaped from Dixie, or else were a lot of "joilty good fellows" who beartily subscribed to the sentiment of the cong—

We won't go bome till morains,

Till daylight doth appear.

While our reporter was in attendance, waiting for the verdict, it was really amusing to listen to the massague received from and sent to the jury during their incarceration. Anxious wives communicated in writing to their devoted husbands, and in one instance, true to ber weman's nature, one lady applied personally to see her better half. She was informed that in the absence of the Judge she could not see him; but being assured that her husband would be well taken care of she was consoled, and retired, previous to which, however, she left some desirable articles of wearing apparel. A communication was received setting forth that Mr. Smith need have no fears, that Kate was all right, which was scrutinised as severely by counsel for the defence as Mr. Sergean Buztus would have done, who, it will be remembered, saked the jury, with extraordinary ourphasis, what Mr. Pickwick meant when he mentioned the warming pan in his note to Mrs. Rardell. Another interesting t

Fire at Mound Olty, Mo.

MOUND CITY, June 1, 1864.
A large, valuable naval wharf boat was burned at eight o'clock this evening. The fire was first discovered in the paint and oil room, suppesed to have originated from spontaneous cembustion. The fire was not discovered until it had apread beyond control. The progress of the flames was so rapid that nothing could be saved. Many persons on board narrowly escaped with life, the un and fames rendering egress by the stairway impose been lost. Paymenter Boggs, of the United States Nayy, was seriously burned, and came near being sufficiently while attempting to save his funds and papers. The entire loss is said to be half a million of dollars or more, consisting principally of naval stores, including Paymeter Dunn's eafe, containing two hundred thousand dollars, and another eleven thousand dollars. There were no ordeance stores or provisions on board.

Union Hall, Saratoga. Major W. W. Leiand, of New York, this day purchased of the Putana beirs their whole interest in Union Hall

SAMPAGET OF BUSIN